

IRISH COMPULSION TO BE ENFORCED, PREMIER WARNS

Ireland Will Be Justly Treated But It Must Give Men

U.S. IS CONSIDERED

American Opinion Is Reason Why Home Rule Should Be Granted

BILL IS PASSED

Man-Power Measure Carries Commons After A Sharp Debate

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 16.—In the House of Commons today, the Man-Power Bill passed its third reading by 301 votes to 103.

During the report stage of the Man-Power Bill, Mr. John Dillon, the leader of the Nationalist Party, moved the omission of the clause concerning conscription in Ireland and pressed the Government to state its real plans. No one would believe the Government intended to pass Home Rule until a Parliament was actually sitting in Ireland, but if steps were taken to carry Home Rule, a very great effect would be produced.

Mr. Lloyd George, replying to Mr. Dillon, said that an analogy could not be drawn between the application of the present bill to Ireland and the attempt to tax the American Colonies against their will because the latter in the case it was a matter of taxation without representation. Further, in no measure of self-government claimed by any responsible body representing Ireland in the House of Commons up to the present had it ever been contended that questions bearing upon the organization of the army and navy and the defence of the country and the Empire should be entrusted to any Parliament except the Imperial Parliament.

Irish Consent First?

With regard to the claim that the consent of Ireland should be obtained first, the same argument could be applied to Wales and Scotland. But the Government did not think there was anything which derogated from the pride of their race in delegating to the Empire of which they are citizens, the right to enforce any measures in the name of the Empire through the machinery of the Imperial Government for raising forces for the defence of the Empire.

With regard to Mr. Dillon's contention that more success could be obtained in the war, it must be remembered that within eighteen months one of our great Allies, which had an army of five to six million men, had gone out of the war. It could not be contended that the present Government was responsible for Bolsheviks in Russia.

Cries from the Irish benches of "Yes, it is," and from Mr. Arthur Henderson, Mr. George N. Barnes, Labor M. P. for Glasgow, said that the Government hoped to carry Home Rule before conscription in Ireland became operative.

Sir Edward Carson asked whether the Government meant that before calling to the colors any Irishmen, Home Rule would be passed.

Mr. Healy asked: "If the House of Lords will not pass the Home Rule Bill will the Government resign?"

Mr. G. N. Barnes said: "I should certainly say they would," whereupon the Premier interposed "Hear! Hear."

Mr. G. S. Barnes appealed to Ireland to trust the Government and organized labor in this country to see that justice was done to Ireland and, in return, to give their soldiers the support which is their due.

Carson Supports Bill

Sir Edward Carson said he would continue to support the Bill in any circumstances because no more detestable domination could be put over the world than what the Germans are now attempting. He would prefer anything to a German victory. He said that the Ulster Division now was a mere skeleton of its former self. He was ashamed of Ireland. Their ranks ought

(Continued on Page 8)

Restrictions On Ricshas To Be Enforced By Police

Coolies Must Remain At Stands Despite Protests; Meetings Held But No Further Trouble

Breaks Out

War is on between the Shanghai jing, Sih Tsoong-sung and Yang Municipal Police and the ricsha Tha-foo. coolies and drastic action will be taken by policemen if necessary to about 8.45 Wednesday morning, some trouble arose in the Carter Road. As he went there he saw a crowd of coolies was breaking up a tram car. He was struck on the head in attempting to stop them. One of the coolies was shot and injured; and two of the accused were trying to remove the injured man. Witness identified them as being in the crowd at the riot. A Chinese constable gave evidence for the arrest of the third accused, while the fourth accused was shot and was detained in a hospital.

Everything was quiet yesterday although extra police and units of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps stood ready to put a quietus on any outbreak.

The only semblance of trouble occurred late Wednesday night when four Chinese attacked Corporal Braga of the Portuguese company, on guard at Chao-fong and Hanbury Roads. The men fled after Corporal Braga hit one with his bayonet.

Coolies Try To Organize

According to police reports, ricsha coolies twice attempted to organize following the miniature riot at Carter Road, Wednesday morning. Conscientious objectors held a meeting at Range Road, near Haskell Road shortly before noon and urged other coolies to stop work. Detective Inspector Fitzgibbons and Sikkhs arrested one coolie and the others dispersed when a detail arrived from the Hongkew station.

Another meeting at Range Road and Woosung Road was ended by the police without trouble. Meanwhile the ricsha coolie must stick to the stands as provided in the Municipal Council regulations.

On the Bund there are 13 stands and similar stands have been established in all parts of the city.

Four ricsha coolies were charged yesterday morning at the Mixed Court before American Assessor Perkins and Magistrate Wong with participating in the riot of Wednesday morning. They were ordered to be remanded in custody. Their names are San Zu-ching, Tsang Ah-

(Continued on Page 13)

AUSTRIAN EMPEROR CRITICISED IN GERMANY

Scolded For Letter Revealed By Clemenceau; Another To Be Produced?

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, April 16.—The Koel-nische Volks-Zeitung, severely criticizing Emperor Karl of Austria, offers to the highly painful impression made in Germany. It says that the Foreign Office in Berlin was ignorant of the existence of the Emperor of Austria's letter to his brother-in-law.

Such a private letter would have been unthinkable in the time of the Emperor Franz Josef and it hoped that in future the Emperor Karl will avoid all similar audacious experiments in the domain of Foreign Politics.

No interest will be charged by the bank during the first three months, while but 1% of one percent will be required by the bank the last seven months.

The bank will fix exchange at the current rate for the first three months. The exchange rate will drop a quarter percent monthly at the end of the three months' period.

Subscribers may purchase bonds at the International Banking Corporation or at the United States Post Office, Postmaster Edward Everett having been named as sub-agent for the International Bank. The postmaster will handle particularly the \$50 and \$100 bonds and the other amounts are to be paid on the first day of succeeding months.

Bonds purchased in Shanghai and delivered here will bear a charge equivalent to 1% of one percent to cover insurance during transit. If bonds are delivered to addresses in the United States for Shanghai buyers the insurance charge will be almost negligible.

Chinese investors, speculating on the exchange, purchased over \$15,000 worth of United States War Savings Stamps at the United States Post Office during this month. Yesterday's sales amounted to over \$1,000. The price of the American miniature war bonds is increasing at the rate of 20 cents monthly per \$100 and in addition four per cent interest is paid on the stamps. The stamps can be cashed at any time.

A \$1,000,000 subscription to the Third Liberty Loan has been made by the Atsui Bussan Kaihatsu through its Nagoya branch, according to a telegram received in the Osaka Asahi on April 17.

The Swedish and other neutral press is almost unanimous in believing the authenticity of the letter published by the French Government.

(Continued on Page 8)

EASY TERMS OFFERED LIBERTY BOND BUYERS

International Bank Will Allow Payments In Ten Monthly Instalments

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

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(Continued on Page 8)

Americans Wounded In The Battle Of Cambrai



First picture of American soldiers wounded in France. These heroes of the Battle of Cambrai were photographed outside an American base hospital in France. From left to right, F. Haley, of New York; J. C. Geiger, Kansas City, Mo.; W. H. O'Neill, New York, a French soldier; Charles Geiger, of Chicago, and E. N. Darland, of Petersburg, Ill. Darland, on the extreme right, was captured

by the Germans. When a counter-attack was ordered the Germans left him behind when they retreated.

British troops who made the assault took him to a field hospital, where they found his leg shattered.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 17.—The gravity of the position resulting from the latest German successes is admitted by the newspapers but still there is no note of despondency. It is recognized that the British army, assigned the arduous role of delaying the advance of a numerically superior enemy, is holding every foot of ground with the utmost tenacity but disaster is unimaginable, for the Allied line is still unbroken.

In this connection Sir Douglas Haig's appeal to his troops is recalled, in which he spoke of French forces hurrying to their support, and confidence is felt that they will intervene at the proper time. The struggle is a repetition of Verdun on a grander scale, with Bailleul, Neuve Eglise and Wytschaete each representing Thiaumont Farm, all offered to the enemy at the price of his exhaustion.

It is pointed out, however, that the Allies' tactics of delay cannot be pressed much longer, as the German successes now threaten not merely the Ypres sector but the control of the coast. It is even urged by some military experts that it would be better to abandon Ypres and Passchendaele immediately, for the Germans are now behind Ypres both north and south.

They have pressed back the British westwards six or seven miles from Messines Ridge to the foot of the line of heights which dominate the country-side. Wytschaete is the easternmost of these hills and its loss therefore is more important than Bailleul. The battle during the next few days will probably develop northwards against Mount Kemmel, Mount Noy and Mount Rouge, which have an average height of 500 feet. Some satisfaction may be deduced from the reflection that this was not the original German plan.

Germans Fall At Bethune

Their objective last week was Bethune. There they were held.

They tried Hazebrouck, which is a more important center than Bailleul. They were stopped here also.

They are now exerting their strength northwards, but the previous two failures and also the failure of the attempt to reach Amiens justify the hope that the enemy may be stopped again.

A disquieting feature is the evidence that the enemy is still bringing fresh divisions from Russia, enabling him to increase the weight of his pressure. The Times declares that the Germans can draw reserves from Russia for months.

Correspondents testify from their own experience to the magnificent spirit of the English and Scottish regiments, who are fighting so sturdily, every man convinced of ultimate victory.

Some writers suggest that Admiral Beatty's sweep into the Cattegat is connected with the anticipation of an attempt by the German fleet to participate in the offensive.

British Rally Successfully

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported this morning:

We made a successful counter-attack yesterday evening in the neighborhood of Wytschaete.

Our counter-attack also restored the situation at Meteren, which we retain.

We repulsed, with loss to the enemy, repeated attacks northward of Bailleul. Our fire, at close range, caught bodies of enemy infantry advancing in close formation, inflicting heavy casualties.

The enemy endeavored to develop an attack yesterday afternoon eastward of Robecq but our artillery broke up their advance.

In consequence of the progress made by the enemy on the Lys front, our troops in the forward positions eastward of Ypres withdrew to a

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new line. The withdrawal was carried out deliberately and undisturbed by the enemy. Parties of German troops advancing over our old positions were caught and destroyed by the fire of our outposts.

We drove out parties of the enemy who had entered our trenches opposite Boiselles, where our line has been completely restored.

There was a considerable increase of hostile artillerying this morning on the British front southward of the Somme.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported last evening:

Avgation.—The weather was unfavorable yesterday, only permitting low altitude flights. We dropped over four tons of bombs on different targets. We secured a direct hit with a heavy bomb on a large column of enemy infantry.

No German aircraft were encountered yesterday.

One of our machines is missing.

German official communiqué reported:

We have stormed the heights of Wytschaete. Success At Terrible Price

Paris, April 17.—A semi-official communiqué says, that the enemy paid for his success between Bailleul and Neuve Eglise with frightful hancosts of dead. Whole battalions were thrown in with an unexampled disregard for human life.

Undoubtedly the enemy will continue the battle with fresh reinforcements and fresh sacrifices. His objective is clear, namely, to turn the range of heights rising 150 meters by Cassel plain in the triangle formed by Cassel and Bailleul. The operation demands a little time and the Franco-British forces may stop it.

The official communiqué issued this afternoon reported:

There has been fairly great reciprocal artillerying and patrol encounters on the front of the Somme and Oise.

We carried out several coups-de-main, notably south-west of Bailleul-Mesnil, in the region of Tahure and north of Flirey. We took some prisoners.

An attack made by the enemy east of Samogneux, on the right of the Meuse, failed.

The official communiqué issued last evening reported:

There have been violent reciprocal artillery bombardments in the region of Montdidier but no infantry action.

Several attempts made by the enemy at Bois Le Prete were repulsed after sharp fighting.

Allies May Waiting Game

London, April 16.—Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters wired this evening:

The enemy is continuing his forcing tactics, employing large masses of fresh troops.

Since the opening of his western offensive, the enemy has thrown in 120 divisions, of which many were thrown in two or three times.

Since the fall of Bailleul, the Germans have been fighting their way up Le Revetberg. Up to the present, however, they have advanced only a few hundred yards.

The enemy this morning renewed his assaults against Wytschaete, employing fresh troops.

Today's news is not as good as one could wish but I would suggest the following point of view. We are confronted with enormous concentrations of men and guns and the purpose of the enemy has been revealed as the separation of the British and French Armies and the crushing of the former. Generalissimo Foch, in the closest agreement with Sir Douglas Haig, is aiming not only at arresting the enemy but at a counter-attack which shall defeat the Germans. Therefore, with certain limits, this is a sound policy to allow the Germans to spend their surplus power as lavishly as possible in order that they may reach a stage of equality or even of inferiority.

On the other hand, Generalissimo Foch is endeavoring to avoid the enemy obtaining any great strategic advantage and, simultaneously, is placing a definite price upon certain places as worthy so much and no more in defending. Thus, when the price of defending Bailleul had been paid Bailleul was evacuated. Remember, von Ludendorff has practically laid down all his cards while Generalissimo Foch does not yet show his hand. What little I know of Generalissimo Foch's dispositions inspires a degree of confidence which the situation in Flanders seemingly does not justify. Rest assured that our own Supreme Command is watching both the enemy and the map with intense vigilance.

While the enemy hopes to frustrate our plans by forcing chances by weight of numbers, so far the incomparable steadfastness of our soldiers has deprived the enemy of the fruits of his schemes.

The latest report is that the enemy has carried Wytschaete and has established himself at Spanbroek Molen and therefore, although we are upon the slopes of Messines Ridge, the greater part of the Ridge is in the hands of the enemy.

The enemy's attacking hard in the direction of Meteren and the situation there is obscure.

From La Bassée to Roberg the Germans are vigorously shelling our line. At Roiville, south of Arras, the enemy obtained a footing in our trench system. Our counter-attack drove him out.

Anxious Times Ahead But We'll Win—Lloyd George

London, March 16.—In the course of his address to the Commons today on the Man-Power measure, Mr. Lloyd George gave a summary of the situation at the front.

The Premier said there would be fluctuations of hope and dependency. We should have both for some time yet, "but I am still full of confidence."

"I have just seen a distinguished general from the front. He told me he saw the generals who are fighting; that gallant old general, Sir Herbert Plumer, one of the doughtiest warriors of this country. He is facing

Britain Will Circulate Lichnowsky Memorandum

Document, Published In Full, Shows Germany's Determination To Bring On War In 1914

(Reuters' Agency War Service)

London, April 16.—A distinguished general who is now waiting for me, General Foch, is absolutely confident.

"The enemy is aiming at destroying the British army. They feel that if they could only get the arm out of the way their path would be clear to victory. They have not yet got it out of the way. They have inflicted, I am sorry to say, heavy losses—but nothing to the losses they have sustained. The French army is intact, the American army is now across, there may be hope, there may be despondency, but if we stand together firmly and steadily, without giving way to fear or panic, prepared to give and take in all measures—if all parties in Britain and Ireland stand together, Ireland in Ireland fighting with the Irishmen who are coming from the million across the flood to brigade with British troops—if we do that we will win through in the end."

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FRENCH PIN FAITH ON GEN. FOCH TO WIN OUT

Confident Allied Forces Under His Command Will Repel Germans In Flanders

(Reuters' Agency War Service)

Paris, April 16.—Violent fighting is still proceeding in Flanders. The British troops hold strongly and with admirable valor and the certainty still prevails that the joint efforts of the French and British troops, directed by the sole command, will overcome the gigantic German pressure.

By agreeing to the appointment of Foch as Commander-in-Chief of the Franco-British forces, Great Britain has made a sacrifice in the common cause and shown a self-denial greatly to her honor. General Foch is worthy of the confidence this great nation has placed in him. He is in his sixty-seventh year. At the Escal de Couquer he was Instructor in Strategy and Tactics and later, Director. He is a man of daring decision and moral courage and his imaginative audacity, combined with sound judgment, have been proved over and over again: at the Battle of Morhange in August, 1914; before Nancy, where he stopped the German rush; on the Marne, where he conducted a swift offensive which threw the Prussian Guards in the marshes of Saint Gond; on the Yser, where he performed miracles.

In Flanders he was ubiquitous, always coming up at the right moment. He held the French command on the Somme in 1916. As Chief of the General Staff, he was the soul of the French army. His fine strokes of generalship on the Plate, when Italy was hard pressed, again revealed his brilliant qualities.

Paris, April 16.—The New York Herald states that the Belgians have decided to recognise Foch as Generalissimo and General de Gommecq is leaving the Ministry of War and taking up the command of the Belgian divisions under Foch.

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Whiteaway-Laidlaw Has A Small Fire

Fire, originating among packing cases on the fifth floor of the Whiteaway-Laidlaw building, last night at 7.30 o'clock, called the apparatus from the Central fire station, but sprinklers kept the threatening blaze under control until the arrival of the Brigade. Chemical lines extinguished the blaze, which caused slight damage. The brigade responded to the automatic alarm in the building.

Professor Murray continues:

"To have published this treaty would be widely circulated. Professor Gilbert Murray, who writes the preface to the Memorandum, contributes to today's Daily Chronicle an article on the Memorandum. Among other things, Professor Murray says:

"The memoir is not indiscreet or passionate; it tells the story with devastating simplicity: a story of good faith thwarted by bad faith, wisdom by madness and the patience of the peacemaker by the fret and greed of those who placed their hopes in war. The story is not so new in England as in Germany. It only confirms what we knew from the White Paper and other diplomatic correspondence."

"Prince Lichnowsky gives his three main conclusions about German policy: namely, before the 23rd July, 1914, Germany encouraged Count Berchtold, the Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs, to attack Servia, though fully aware of the danger of his action leading to a world war; between the 23rd July and the 20th July, 1914, Germany rejected the British and all other proposals of mediation; on the 20th July, when Count Berchtold wanted to come to terms with Russia, Germany prevented him by launching her ultimatum. All this is a matter of common knowledge with us."

"On the other hand, the Secret Council at Potsdam on the 5th July, 1914, at which the Emperor of Germany decided upon this war-policy, is evidently common knowledge in German diplomatic circles and Prince Lichnowsky only mentions it in passing.

"Everyone now knows that Sir Edward Grey did all that man could do to avert war but some critics are still inclined to argue that his previous pro-French and pro-Russian policy had been directed against Germany and brought the war nearer. Prince Lichnowsky's evidence on this point is quite clear:

"Sir Edward Grey, having settled all outstanding points of difference with France and Russia, wished to make similar arrangements with us. It was not his object to isolate us but to make us partners in the existing association."

Prince Lichnowsky then gives Sir Edward Grey's own words describing his aim:

"Without interfering with our existing friendship with France and Russia, which has no aggressive obligations upon England, to arrive at a rapprochement and friendly understanding with Germany."

"Prince Lichnowsky shows how this aim was pursued."

Professor Gilbert Murray proceeds to mention the three main questions at issue between Great Britain and Germany before the war, namely, the Baghdad Railway, the Portuguese colonies and the German naval program.

Sir Edward Grey agreed not to object to the eventual acquisition of the Portuguese colonies by Germany, provided the consent of Portugal was obtained in a legitimate manner. Sir Edward Grey's only situation was that certain secret treaties between Great Britain and Germany must be published, one of which, signed in 1898, divided the Portuguese colonies into economic spheres of influence between England and Germany. Professor Murray says there was nothing sinister in this treaty. It involved no claim to territory. We merely agreed not to push our trade in one part and Germany agreed not to push hers in the other part. But the German Government refused to

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ANCIENT CHINESE RITES
FORM THEME OF LECTURE

Rev. Evan Morgan Gives Interesting Talk On Ceremonies Of 3,000 Years Ago

A most scholarly as well as diverting paper on the ritualism of ancient China was read yesterday before the Royal Asiatic Society by the Rev. Evan Morgan. The lecturer dealt principally with one particularly famous instance recorded in the history of 3,000 years ago, handling the subject in a way which gave these ancient rites and ceremonies a singularly fresh and interesting interpretation.

Dr. Arthur Stanley presided over the meeting and the address was followed by some interesting discussion in which the Chinese ritualism of today was compared with that of the period covered by the paper. A hearty vote of thanks was voted the speaker at the close of the meeting.

"This has nothing to do with the roads that lead to Rome," the Rev. Morgan said, in part, "but is a great ritualist case that happened in the 12th century B.C. The case is that the dukes of the feudatory state of Lu were guilty of a great crime, that of arrogating Kingly functions, in offering sacrifice to Heaven, at the Chiao, Wang and Ti, three great imperial sacrifices of ancient times.

"We should try and enter into this with sympathy: the times were very unlike ours. Europe was without a history, but at this early date Chinese institutions were well organised. At the time national life embraced two great things: the trial of war and the annual sacrifices. Here follows a picture of the mental life and spiritual conditions of the people: the preparations for, and the ceremonies of the great sacrifices.

"The central personality of this case of ritualism is the Duke of Chow: one of the great figures of history: a man of great merit: comparison with Moses: much in common. Both statesmen built the institutions of their countries on law, order, contracts, covenants and built for ever. In contrast those that depended on force, Assyria, &c., have passed away.

"Rites and Ceremonies had a large place in their institutions.

"It comes about in this way that the duke was involved in this case of ritual.

"Ch'eng Wang (B.C. 1115-1079) appointed Duke Chow to the principality of Lu because of his great merit in ruling the empire (during the minority) and ordered that he be sacrificed to by succeeding generations with the ceremonial and music accorded to Kings. Therefore the Duke of Lu, in the first month of spring, rode in the grand carriage to the sacrifice of God at the Chiao with Hou Chi as associate. From the crescent bamboo arm, the flag, with the twelve streamers emblazoned with the sun and moon, was unfurled. These are ceremonies pertaining to the King.

"Chao Pei-hsun says: 'The Chiao is that by which God is worshipped. It was not observed by Lu on the Winter Solstice (to avoid functions exclusively done by the royal house). By divinations the first month of the Hsia Calendar was used, at the opening season of tillings the land.'

"Ch'eng Wang was unwise in what he did. In the first place the duke was not entitled to any such honors: for to be associated after death with the worship of God was only possible to Kings, and even though the duke were made an associate at the great ceremony it was an empty honor. Further being a man of great integrity he would never accept such a worship. In the next place, Ch'eng Wang in his desire to honor his uncle was misled by the practices of two other feudatory states, Ch'i and Sung. These two states celebrated in part the Kingly rites. But the cases are not similar. These two states were the descendants of the royal houses of Yu and Hsieh. Lu had no such pedigree and no royal ancestry. Therefore no valid plea can be made for Lu's sacrifice.

"It should be kept in mind that Ch'eng Wang was the emperor of the *Imperial* power, with the capital in Shensi. Lu was a principality in Shantung and one of the feudatory states.

"How and when did it come about that Lu received this honor, has been the subject of much writing. The opinions and arguments of many of the Han scholars like Drs. Ch'en, Lin, Ku, Chang and others were presented.

Various mishaps overtook the Lu sacrifices, such as the divinations were inauspicious: the animals died of disease; venomous mice bit the tender horns; all these accidents pointed to the displeasure of Heaven at the sacrifice of Lu.

"Confucius himself was grieved and indignant with Lu for this great impiety. He would leave it if he could. But the condition of the whole empire was demoralized and truth was at a low ebb. But he greatly grieved at the decay of the institutions of Chow. For it means decay of empire, when law and contracts are at a discount.

"The opinions of Ma Tuan-lin the great 12th century A.D. scholar were given. Lu was guilty of the charge.

"This whole subject offers an insight into the meaning and origin of Rites. They are based on some animistic conception: herein lies a very intimate relation between this old case of ritualism and the modern."

Following The Boys In France



These ever-welcome field kitchens follow the American boys in France on the march. Many of the hikes are from twenty to thirty miles, from seaport to training camp, and hot meals are necessary.

MR. TANG DISAPPOINTED
AT HIS VISIT TO JAPANUnable To Get Any Satisfaction
Out Of Cabinet, Says
Japanese Writer

The Nichi-Nichi of Tokio gives a curious account of the political movements behind the visit of Mr. Tang Shao-yi to Japan.

According to the writer in the Tokio paper, the man who was really instrumental in persuading Mr. Tang to visit this country as Lieutenant General Tanaka, vice-chief of General Staff, who had always been working for a compromise between the North and South, and it was, according to this account, who sent Lieutenant-Colonel Matsui to Canton to induce Mr. Tang to make this visit.

At first Mr. Tang, doubting the sincerity of the Terauchi Ministry, refused to come but when he saw from the recall of Baron Hayashi and the supply of arms affair that Japan meant business, he decided to come over.

But before he reached Tokio, the Tuan Ministry was reorganized and the situation was worse than ever. Furthermore the strict official surveillance of every act of Mr. Tang's while he has been in Japan is said to have offended him, and when, on the occasion of his visit to the Premier on April 8, he found that the Premier was adopting an attitude of indifference and not showing any inclination to deal properly with the matters at issue, he lost all hope of effecting anything.

As the result of all this, says the writer, Mr. Tang refused to consider a project for the reconciliation of North and South which was shown to him on behalf of the Government.

At first it had been his intention to return to China at once, but now he seems to have some idea of his own, as he is going to leave his present place of residence and rent a house in the suburbs of Tokio to watch developments quietly.

FRIENDS OF DEMOCRACY
SPURN GERMAN ABUSEAmerican Citizens Of Teuton
Blood To Scatter Petitions
In Kaiser's Empire

New York, March 2.—The Friends of German Democracy, of which Franz Sigel is the president, issued a statement last night in reply to an article which appeared recently in the Cologne Gazette, in the course of which members of the society were referred to as "schmutzlinken" (dirty pigs) and regret was expressed by that semi-official German newspaper that such Americans as Mr. Sigel and Jacob Schiff, were numbered among those of German birth or descent who had given the cause of the United States and not that of Germany in the present war.

However, the Cologne Gazette added, "there are still two kinds of Germans in the United States."

The statement of the Friends of German Democracy was made by Julius Koenig, the assistant secretary of the organisation.

"It is highly gratifying," he said, "to be paid the compliment of being vilified by such papers as the Frankfurter Zeitung and the semi-official Cologne Gazette, which is the echo of its Berlin masters. No one has ever considered the voice of the Frankfurter Zeitung, the organ of finance, as the voice of democracy."

"It is not surprising that these papers should foam at the mouth at the activities of the Friends of German Democracy. The rapid growth of our organisation is the best possible refutation of the statements made by the Kaiser and his agents here, that in the event of a war the millions of German-Americans would enlist in a body against their adopted country and become part of the Imperial German army."

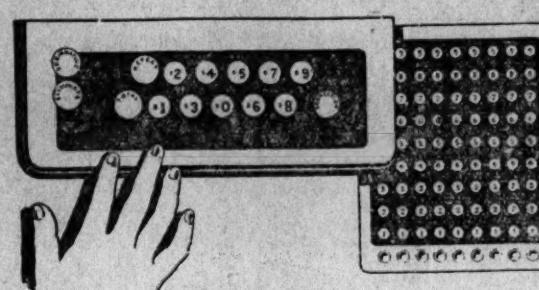
"Confucius himself was grieved and indignant with Lu for this great impiety. He would leave it if he could. But the condition of the whole empire was demoralized and truth was at a low ebb. But he greatly grieved at the decay of the institutions of Chow. For it means decay of empire, when law and contracts are at a discount."

"The opinions of Ma Tuan-lin the great 12th century A.D. scholar were given. Lu was guilty of the charge."

"This whole subject offers an insight into the meaning and origin of Rites. They are based on some animistic conception: herein lies a very intimate relation between this old case of ritualism and the modern."

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WEATHER

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IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, APRIL 19, 1918

The Ricksha Problem

THE ricksha, like the poor, we always have with us. However much certain vested interests and self-complacent folk may airily ignore the existence of this problem, the fact remains that we must reckon with the ricksha as an old-established institution which constitutes a public problem from the standpoint of traffic regulation. On Wednesday the fact that this class of men exists in our midst was pushed to the forefront in a startlingly unpleasant manner by the disturbance that took place at the junction of Carter and Avenue Roads, and it is principally with a view to preventing a possible recurrence of Wednesday's incident, which might conceivably have assumed graver dimensions, that we deal with the subject today.

The whole question of ricksha control, which is closely bound up with general traffic regulation, would seem to hinge on the number of licences necessary for the total needs of the community and the fitness of a puller to place himself between the shafts of a ricksha and dive into the heart of Shanghai's congested thoroughfares. Before entering into the question of the number of vehicles of this description operating in the Settlement, let us touch briefly on the subject of the competence of a great many ricksha-pullers.

It is a curious fact that whilst one would not dream of granting a licence to anyone to drive a motor-car without adequate proof of ability to run it, yet thousands of licences are annually renewed in respect of rickshas where the operators have the crudest and most rudimentary notions of operating their vehicles in the fast-flowing tide of street traffic. Apparently no test of fitness is applied to ricksha coolies. Many of these men are not regular pullers but come across the river on the offchance of making a few dollars. It stands to reason that such a class of men, recruited for the most part from the lowest and most ignorant element of the native population, require firm handling by the police, and whilst it is true that in isolated cases force is applied to them in a somewhat too pronounced a manner, it is also true that accidents would swiftly multiply were milder methods to be applied.

Unnecessary harshness or brutality in the handling of an unfortunate and miserable class of men is always to be strongly deprecated, but there would be no occasion for the exercise of either if some test of fitness to operate a ricksha were to be applied to each individual ricksha-puller and the granting of a licence made conditional on proof of fitness furnished by a candidate for a ricksha to the police, even though it be but a rough and ready examination. The matter deserves the earnest attention of the responsible municipal authorities. Were the suggestion to be acted upon, there is little doubt that it would considerably simplify the traffic problem. There is no good reason why the suggestion should not be adopted.

Turning to the question of the number of ricksha licences at present issued, even a superficial observer cannot fail to notice that the city is swarming with more rickshas than would appear to be necessary for the needs of the com-

munity, taking into consideration every factor, such as wet weather, side-street traffic, etc. In view of the polyglot character of the vehicles in use, 8,000 operated by some 20,000 men appears to be a somewhat excessive number for the requirements of the community.

The fact of the matter is that the ricksha industry has obtained a strangle-hold on certain people who are naturally antagonistic to any proposals, no matter how reasonable and logical, for a systematic and gradual reduction of rickshas and the limiting of their number to a point consistent with the needs of the travelling public. The ricksha traffic has been exploited, regardless of the best interests of the general body of the public, as opposed to private interests. A reduction of the total number of rickshas at the rate of say 100 per month would not inflict any great hardship or inconvenience on the public, and in twelve or fifteen months, by careful watching and census-taking in various streets at different times of the year, some sort of equilibrium would be established, and the requisite number of rickshas compatible with the volume of traffic would be determined.

The erection of ricksha stands for the purpose of preventing obstruction of traffic and the frequent onrush of ricksha-pullers is a step in the right direction, and it is encouraging to learn that 150 of these stands will have been completed shortly in various parts of the city. A triple evil has hitherto existed in connection with the ricksha problem—touting, loitering and obstruction—and the police would appear to have resolved on the elimination of these evils. At the same time, attention might with advantage be devoted to the other matters in the sense suggested by us. Any opposition that might be forthcoming from private interests ought to be overshadowed by public interests.

THE WILL TO WIN

(From New York World)

Wars are won by man-power; they are won by financial and industrial power; they are won by artillery and aeroplanes and ships and by command of the sea; but without the will to win there can be no victory. The Allies are passing through an unpleasant experience. Russia has collapsed; nobody is yet wise enough to foresee all the ultimate consequences. Rumania has been obliged to make peace on Germany's terms. Pan-Germanism boasts that the road to India is now open to the Central Powers, and while the boast may be idle, it represents the kind of braggart propaganda that always stimulates large elements of the German people whose God is military prestige. The initiative has temporarily passed into the hands of Germany. There has been no time during the war in which the General Staff could more logically employ its favorite formula—"Look at the map." The map tells much; yet it conceals much. It tells of Belgium and Northern France; it tells of Rumania and Serbia and great provinces of Russia; it tells of Northeastern Italy; but it tells nothing of the sea-power that holds Prussianism a prisoner in Europe and that cannot be broken. It tells nothing of the spirit of the Allied lines on the western front which have held for three years and which will continue to hold. It is easy to be pessimistic. It is easy to believe and to assimilate every fragment of irresponsible gossip. It is easy to whine and grumble and complain, and depression is one of the symptoms of war-weariness. This is part of every great conflict. But likewise it is just to believe in victory as in defeat if we want victory and are determined to have it. In the long run, that is what will give the impulse to the last supreme effort.

THE BOLSHEVIST PEACE

(From The London Times)

It is cruel that men like Trotsky and Lenin should have to pledge themselves to end all propaganda and agitation against Germany and her allies and their "institutions," even in the former Russian territories—where "self-determination" is to apply. The men who deliberately flung away the Russian sword and bade their fellow-citizens rely exclusively upon oratory and idealism against the "militarism and imperialism" of the enemy have been forced to promise silence. They are gagged, while Germany and her confederates carry out upon Russian soil in its extreme form the policy from which they fondly boasted that they would liberate mankind. They have riveted instead the German fetters on wide regions of the land they undertook to guide in the paths of freedom. They have plunged it into civil war. They have reduced it to anarchy and to ruin. But, terrible as is the evil they have wrought, it has two mitigating results. It has made the Germans drop the mask. Henceforth they stand before mankind as champions of sheer "militarism" naked and unashamed. No terms which they may offer elsewhere can raise from men's memories the nature and the purpose of the "peace by agreement" they have forced upon Russia. And this peace in every line brings out in letters of fire the irreconcilable difference between the ideals of "militarism" and the ideals which are common to all the free peoples of the earth.

Turning to the question of the number of ricksha licences at present issued, even a superficial observer cannot fail to notice that the city is swarming with more rickshas than would appear to be necessary for the needs of the com-

The Misunderstood Bolsheviks

By William B. Thompson

This letter, written to the New York Tribune, is intrinsically interesting as a contribution to the literature of the Russian subject by one who was recently on the ground. It is very interesting also in another way. Colonel William B. Thompson is a man of long Wall Street training—a very practical person. He went to Russia on a Red Cross errand and returned an ardent defender of the Bolsheviks. He now is one of their most formidable champions in this country. He was once said to be on the point of giving them a million dollars of his own money to be used for purposes of propaganda in Germany, but whether he did actually do it or not is unknown.

I duly read Professor Petrunkevitch's letter printed in The Tribune of February 5, in which he speaks of the "regrettable misstatements and misinterpretations" made by me in a recent address about Russia. The professor, I am sorry to see, has taken quite some grounds against the idea of a workingmen's government in Russia.

The professor asks whether I know that "the chief objection to Kerensky himself on the part of the Bolsheviks was that Kerensky stood for war while the Bolsheviks clamored for peace." It is true that this was an objection on the part of the Bolsheviks to Mr. Kerensky, though a minor one; their chief objection was that he sought to maintain a coalition government, which included the property owners as well as the working men. I had hoped that Mr. Kerensky would be able to carry through this coalition idea to the end, but the Cadets, as the party of property was known, objected to a coalition which included labor, and grew uncontrollable in their objection to his manner of prosecuting the war. The Korniloff and similar counter-revolutionary plots, inspired by the Cadets and, of course, aided by the Germans, were interpreted by the common people as designed to shew the great rejoicing democracy of Russia back under the restraint of force. These movements terrified the proletariat and made inevitable a workingmen's government, with the propertied class excluded.

Lawlessness Exaggerated
The professor asks me whether I know of the Petrograd horror, the slaughter of officers at Viborg and Riga and various acts of rape and pillage which have made his face red with shame as a Russian. Of course, I know that some lawless things happened; but a great number that were reported never did happen. They are the inventions of German propagandists and of rival politicians. For instance, I am sure the professor will be glad to have me tell him, from my own knowledge, of the reported outrages of the Women's Battalion. "The destruction of Moscow," and the wholesale massacre of young military officers after they had surrendered never occurred. The killing of the officers at Viborg, Riga and on the Russian ship Petrogradovka occurred not under the Bolshevik government but during the Korniloff affair, two months before the Bolshevik government was formed. Those outbreaks were due to the excitement and terror of the army and navy at the prospect of a successful counter-revolution.

This morning's newspapers contain a despatch saying that one hundred people were killed in Petrograd riots a day or two ago. I don't believe ten were killed. The same old exaggerations are going on every day, and the pity of it is that apparently most of us continue to swallow these stories whole.

As an American citizen interested in helping the Russian situation in a practical way, so as to try mutually to serve my own country and the Russian people, I believed that the Russian people, I believed that the allies and their "institutions," even in the former Russian territories—where "self-determination" is to apply. The men who deliberately flung away the Russian sword and bade their fellow-citizens rely exclusively upon oratory and idealism against the "militarism and imperialism" of the enemy have been forced to promise silence. They are gagged, while Germany and her confederates carry out upon Russian soil in its extreme form the policy from which they fondly boasted that they would liberate mankind. They have riveted instead the German fetters on wide regions of the land they undertook to guide in the paths of freedom. They have plunged it into civil war. They have reduced it to anarchy and to ruin. But, terrible as is the evil they have wrought, it has two mitigating results. It has made the Germans drop the mask. Henceforth they stand before mankind as champions of sheer "militarism" naked and unashamed. No terms which they may offer elsewhere can raise from men's memories the nature and the purpose of the "peace by agreement" they have forced upon Russia. And this peace in every line brings out in letters of fire the irreconcilable difference between the ideals of "militarism" and the ideals which are common to all the free peoples of the earth.

William B. THOMPSON,
Palm Beach, Fla., Feb. 18, 1918.

Father Kelly

The American Padre in France

By Patrick MacGill
(Author of "The Great Rush," Etc.)

The mess-sergeant was annoyed, and being annoyed he said angry words as he sat in front of the kitchen and smoked his pipe of American plug. In such a humor I found him as I went for my walk on a certain Sunday forenoon through the old French town in which an American Brigade was stationed.

I had met the mess-sergeant before. In fact he had invited me several times to breakfast in his hut. I was pleased with the invitation and took full advantage of his kindness. Breakfast was in the hotel at which I was staying on the continental plan, embracing nothing more exciting than coffee and bread.

You do not seem to be in a good humor, Sergeant," I said as I came up to the field kitchen.

"It's that Father Kelly, the Catholic Chaplain who has annoyed me," said the mess-sergeant. "He came to me this morning just when breakfast was at an end. 'Can I hold service in the dinning shack?' he asked me. 'As you like, Father,' I said. 'But I thought that you were going to do the business in the recreation room.' The carpenters are busy there now, putting in a new platform for the concert tomorrow night," said the priest.

"Well, you can have this shack," I said. "I'll hustle the cooks a bit and get them to make things tidy." So I got the men on the job and in fifteen minutes' time the room was ready for service. I'm a Catholic myself, but I couldn't go to mass as I was orderly sergeant, so I left the shack to Father Kelly.

"I should have had more sense, as I found out afterwards, to my cost. The men, most of them, went to communion, and that meant that they were fasting, so when the service was at an end, Father Kelly told them to have a meal. The Americans get something to eat. That's a dining shack where the mess-sergeant was out! God! they did hunt round the kitchen, and made some meal of the grub that was intended for dinner. When I came back and saw what had happened I cleared out the men quicker than they were ever cleared out of anywhere in their natural. But Father Kelly was out of it before I came, and lucky job for him it was. If he had still there I'd have told him something."

The mess-sergeant was silent for a moment, his eyebrows drawn together, his lips tightly clenched.

"But Father Kelly is not such a bad fellow," he said in a mellower tone than he had used before. "He's straight as a die and a good man."

"He was well liked in his church, but in America. When he left there to come to France, his congregation made a collection and gave him a pile of money. He took it and came out here he spent it all in making a big recreation hut for the men. Any soldier can go there; it doesn't matter what the man's creed is. Father Kelly will make him welcome."

"One thing he's very hot on and on end on the germ theory of disease, sanitation and cleanliness.

"He's a regular Board of Health, Father Kelly. It's common talk among the men that he buys Vichy Water to wash himself in. But the rattling best thing about Father Kelly was a couple of months ago when he first came to France. We were quartered in a little village as old as the hills, and there was an old church there, made hundreds of years ago. In this church there was a statue of the Blessed Virgin, and people from all over France used to come and visit it. It was said to cure them of disease and sickness. Father Kelly held service in this church, and he fell in love with the old statue. It was perched on a stand to the left of the altar, and it had been there for hundreds of years. People with smallpox, ringworm and other diseases used to come there and touch it, and if accounts are true they got cured of their ailments. It was all covered with cobwebs—cobwebs grown sacred by the passing of ages. But Father Kelly liked it. He liked it so much that he took it down and washed it with brown soap and hot water!"

"But that's Father Kelly right through. He would send the robes of the figure on the figure on the Statue of Liberty to a laundry.

"He went up with the battalion to the trenches the other day, went out with the men on a wiring party, and felt very sorry that he was a chaplain without arms when the Germans attacked the party. On the next morning when the row was at an end it was discovered that a wounded German was lying in No Man's Land. The Hines were sweeping our parapet with machine-guns and it was dangerous for a man to put his head over the sandbags. Suddenly however a man who was looking through a periscope noticed a figure crawling out from our line towards the wounded man. This crawling figure was an American soldier. It was Father Kelly. He got to the German, lifted him on his shoulder and carried him in. Even the Germans were so surprised at the act that they forgot to fire until the chaplain got back again to safety.

"Our Colonel went up to Father Kelly when he came in.

"Why the mischief did you risk your life in such a manner, Father?" he asked. "It was a crazy thing to do."

"But think the exposure to infection of this man's wounds," Father Kelly said. "From a hygienic point of view the only thing to be done was to carry the man in."

"HANDS ACROSS THE SEA
(From Philadelphia Public Ledger)
Straws which show which way the wind blows are always interesting and the Pilgrims who met in New York at dinner entertaining the Archbishop of York, the Earl of Reading and Ambassador Jusserand, are perhaps not far wrong in attaching great significance to a personal message of good will from the King of England in answer to one of their own. There

is no question about it that, so far as France is concerned, the common cause of America with that of the great republic is recognized everywhere. But in the case of Great Britain the idea that the Anglo-Saxons and English-speaking people are one and will be one in promoting the higher civilization meets with dis-sidents in certain quarters.

Therefore, it is all the more important that the spokesmen of both great English-speaking countries shall agree on some common ground on which they can realize the hopes of humanity sorely tried in this frightful cataclysm. The Pilgrims are trying to effect this, and so are Earl Reading and the Archbishop, the latter viewing the existing state of things as most hopeful, since he believes that, so far as the United States and Great Britain go, "Britain and America must forget the past, embrace the present and prepare for a common future—the future of the free nations of the world." On the whole, most Americans can stand on the Bishop's platform, and as we have already accepted the French ideals, there should be no difficulty in making the future safe for that kind of democracy that is safe for the world and for all classes and conditions of men.

Song Of A Wounded Soldier
My watch ticks beside the bed,
Sinuous strangling hands of pain
Embrace me, strange fancies pass
Like steel thrusts through my brain;
I see the way ahead—
Stones for my naked feet to tread.

I

It is not long now till the morning light
Breaks at the window. It may prove

A lying, traitor friend, even as did the
night.

II

My thoughts turn to the soft comfort
and cool sheets

Of health and home. It was but yes-

terday—

The gray dawn is here. Still the watch
beats!

III

A scarred body stretched beneath the
quilt, like a hill;

I think if it were mine and felt for me
It could not lie so still

IV

The bright day brings dear release

From pain; with the new peace

My heart a strange, sweet message
sings:

"From every drop that you have bled,
On stones your naked feet did tread
A flower springs!"

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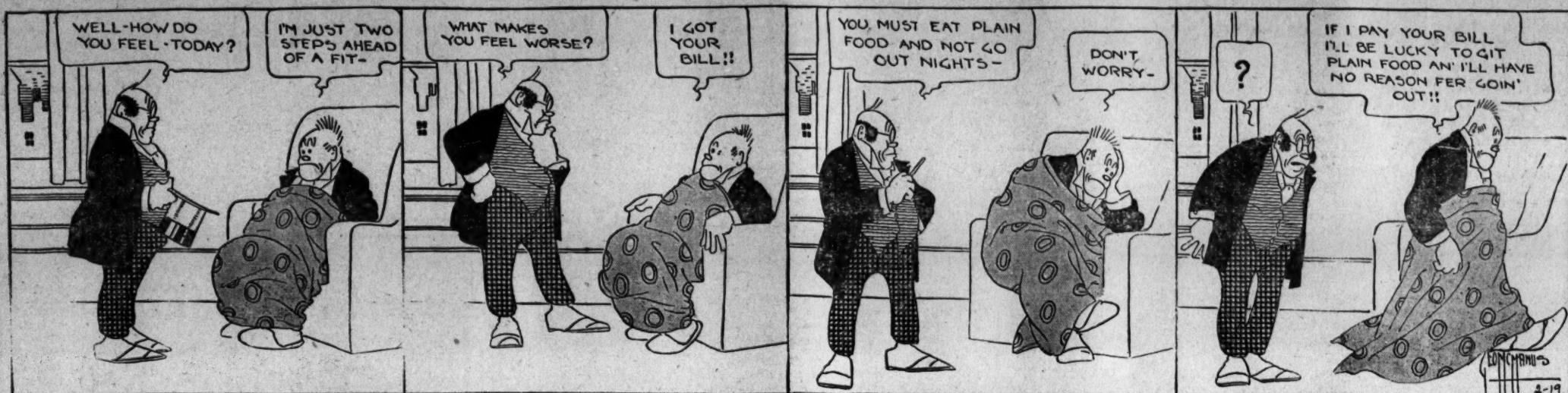
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Motor Accident

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Bringing Up Father

By George McManus

Love, Home and Table Topics
By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the
Leisure Hour

Shoes And Ships And Sealing Wax

The chairman of the dinner committee of the Sprague Electrical Works convention, left the private dining hall at the Hotel McAlpin (New York) in haste and sought a hotel detective.

"There's a ringer in our gathering," he complained. "He just came in and sat down at a table. We can't begin our business talks until he goes, and we have been singing patriotic songs for an hour."

The "ringer" was hoarsely chanting "Over There" with a look of patient suffering when the detective approached him.

"Isn't this the Home Life Insurance convention dinner?" he asked.

"No, that was last night," he was informed. Whereupon he departed with abject apologies.

"My train was delayed," he explained outside the dining hall, "and I knew I would miss the convention, but I thought I'd get here in time for the dinner. I'm about worn out. I'll bet I've sung a hundred patriotic songs."

Dr. Wilfred Grenfell announced from Ottawa, that seal meat is excellent

eating and urges its sale on behalf of food saving. Life for the earnest food conservationist is becoming a complex matter. If he does his duty and follows the directions of experts, he must raise whales in his water tank, seal seals in his bathtub and breed fish in the washbowl.

Efficiency was the motto of the burglar who broke into the Automat in New York. He did not descend to the drill and nitro-glycerine performance of the common yegg. Instead, he rolled the safe out of the store, loaded it into a motor truck and carted it away, to be opened at his leisure. He got by this method \$700 in cash and a safe worth at least as much more.

The "ringer" was hoarsely chanting "Over There" with a look of patient suffering when the detective approached him.

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Now, got in a bit of a fit the other

day," said Watkins. "I was billeted with a French family, and after I'd been shown to my room I started out for a walk. Well, I happened to open the wrong door. It was a bathroom, and there was a lady in the tub. She let out a scream, and it might have been a deucedly embarrassing situation, but my tact saved the day. 'Well, what did ya do?' 'I jes' backed out, an' said: 'Par-don, monsieur.'"

State Senator Theodore Douglas Robinson, nephew of Colonel Roosevelt, has fathered a measure providing that cats must wear bells hereafter. Won't some legislator, in sympathy with the unhappy feline lot, make it compulsory for mice to wear ear muffs?

For the first time in the history of agriculture, peach growers are approving of the weather. Reports from Medford, N. J., say that the late freezing spell did the fruit men good turn by killing a number of the buds.

Hitherto, these sudden optimists declare, they have been forced to thin out their trees each year. Now, when labor is scarce, their old enemy, the frost, has turned friend. Still, the annual report of the peach crop failure is not due for a few weeks yet.

Peach growers and others may gain some comfort from the meteor-

ologists of the curb market, who officially recognise the presence of spring yesterday by arousing the old "egg game" from its winter's sleep.

All yesterday spring revellers were welcoming the vernal season in by dropping eggs into the pockets of their fellow brokers. Sooner or later, in the tumult of trading on the curb, disaster follows. The present price of eggs did not hamper the revel appreciably.

Say this much for the Sing Sing Fraternity. They're an exclusive set. They go through a lot to get into the organisation, and they do not welcome uninitiated intruders.

Twenty State Police rode up to the clubhouse yesterday and demanded shelter for the night, explaining that their instructions were, whenever possible, to put up at state institutions.

"Cops are not welcome here, unless they've been caught with the goods," quoth the doorman, "and, besides, every room in the place is taken."

In order to keep Bismarck Avenue, Germania Avenue and Berlin Street from being deserted by their patriotic inhabitants, Indianapolis is about to rechristen these thoroughfares.

Bismarck Avenue will henceforth bear the name of Josephus Daniels. Prushing will capture Berlin Street, and Germania Avenue and other streets of Teutonic flavor will be renamed after Indianapolis men killed in France.

Soldat anglais parti,
N'a plus do bully beef comme
souvenir.

Madame, your soup's no bonne.

But if you ask him when or where he learnt it he will either call you a fool or will try to borrow a cigarette from you for he hasn't the ghost of an idea.

Basil Clarke

A Brilliant War Correspondent's Record

Mr. Basil Clarke, who went to Flanders originally for The Daily Mail and later represented Reuters, has written an entertaining and instructive impression of "My Round of the War," which is just published by Heinemann. Its characteristics may be learnt from the author's explanation of his escapades. "It was," he says, "as a journalistic outlaw that I roamed Flanders during those early months of the war—an outlaw moving by station in the war zone, hunted by authority though helped by laity, soldier and civilian alike. I broke laws and orders innumerable, as this book shows; my 'official' sins, both of omission and commission, were as scarlet. And I have no remorse, not the slightest."

A Passport But No "Laissez-Passer"

The original instructions received from The Daily Mail were as follow: "The Germans are on the point of entering Ostend! See if you can get there first and let us have a first-class story." With a passport and no "laissez-passer," Mr. Clarke entered Calais and was advised by the British Consul to start home at once. But he made friends with a French soldier and travelled in a truck with "forty men or eight horses" as far as Dunkirk. He evaded the authorities in France and Flanders for five months—going to the front on an average two or three times a week. He had apartments or hotel rooms in three districts and when things became hot in one place he moved to another. Despite all the drawbacks and difficulties he managed to get his despatches to England.

Adventures In An Armored Car

With great good fortune Mr.

Clarke met in Flanders an old journalistic friend, Mr. Richard Readings, of The Sporting Chronicle, Manchester, then serving as a private in the Belgian Army. This comradeship enabled him to make friends with the lieutenant in charge of the car and to obtain permission to get towards the front. On this trip he saw the King of the Belgians in Furnes inspecting detachments of the French soldiers.

Under Fire

In one of the Flemish villages Mr. Clarke had a stirring experience whilst escaping from the attacks of the Germans. He had accompanied a Belgian official in a car and got into the enemy fire. Apparently the Germans spotted the car and aimed at it. A stoppage on the road enabled the Germans to take aim and 60 yards beyond them a shell buried itself in a neighboring field. Three

more shells fell about them before they finally escaped. The third shell came and literally buried the party out of the rut into which the car had got. They sped down the lane as though they were at Brooklands. **Kicked Out of Flanders**

After many exciting experiences Mr. Clarke was brought to book in January, 1916. He received a message from the Commissaire of Police, and when he presented himself at the office was treated with courtesy. The officer was extremely sorry, but a communication from England made it imperative for him to act. He could no longer overlook Mr. Clarke's existence within the zone of the armies. He might arrest him, but he did not propose to do that until four o'clock that afternoon. Would that time suit him? At four o'clock Mr. Clarke was on board a little craft which, after 16 hours of rough sea travelling, landed him safely at Dover.



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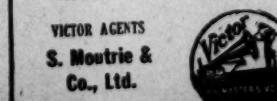
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SPORTS - Latest News of Athletic World - GOSSIP

BASEBALL MEN START
LIMBERING UP FOR PLAY

Few Show At Race Course
Yesterday; More Expected To-
day; Sailor Prospects Good

Candidates for the Shanghai Base-
ball Club will work out at the race
track this afternoon at 4 o'clock
and there is a bare possibility that
the team will hook up with St.
John's college nine Saturday after-
noon. But few appeared yesterday,
but President R. D. Dunn stated that
the gang would be out in full force
this afternoon.

Sailors from the Monocacy were
out for a short practice session
yesterday and several men on the
Monocacy will be in the lineup of
the Gunboat team. The nine will be
made up of stars from various ships
now in Chinese waters. The sailors
have the makings of a great ball
club.

Keeler of the Samar and Mack of
the Villalobos will be the battery
with Selby, formerly on the U. S. S.
Brooklyn and now on the Samar
playing first, Conrad of the
Monocacy at second, Terry Mc-
Gowan of the Monocacy playing
short and Maloney of the Monocacy
at the hot corner. Maloney played
with the Shanghai club last season
and previous to this he and Mc-
Gowan were with the Brooklyn club.

In the outfield will probably be
Luna of the Quiros, Savage of the
Samar and Peterson of the Monocacy.
All the men have played here
before and the fans are anxious to
see them in action again.

The Monocacy has a pretty fair
club and will keep things lively
until the other gunboats get in port.
All are expected to be in the harbor
by the time the season starts.

Up the river, Hankow has a classy
outfit strengthened by the addition
of three college stars who have re-
cently come from the United States
to join Hankow firms. The Hankow
club would like to play here July 4
and there is a possibility that the
club will come to Shanghai for the
holiday game.

The Shanghai club will have an
addition to the pitching staff if
Skinny Hunter, who was formerly a
sailor on the Brooklyn and is now
here as a civilian, decides to limber
up the soupy. Hunter is a crack
hurler and would strengthen the
local club.

Golf

S.R.C. v. Junior Golf Club
The following teams have been
selected to play at Hongkew Park
next Sunday, Singles and Foursomes.
Players kindly arrange their own
time.

H. S. Smyth v. J. A. Anderson
P. W. Reeves v. A. Makintosh
A. Eek v. D. McAlister
J. Burnside v. G. H. Hall
Guy Manwaring v. G. B. Storms
H. J. Cooper v. A. Taylor
W. Milner v. Y. Spring
H. Veitch v. P. B. Critchley
Frank Jones v. B. Anderson
A. Elder v. W. R. Kinippe
R. C. Elliot v. W. S. Campbell
E. G. Whittaker v. A. Brad
J. C. Travess v. G. W. Ephgrave
T. Veitch v. F. George.

Shanghai Golf Club
The Shanghai Golf Club's April
monthly cup will be played for on
Saturday and Sunday next under the
usual conditions. The schedule has
been changed as follows:
April 20, 21—Monthly Cup.
April 28—Match v. S.J.G.C.
May 4, 5—Mixed Foursomes.
May 12—Club v. Shanghai Scottish,
S.V.C.
May 18, 19—Monthly Cup, 18 holes,
Medal. President's Cup 36 holes
medal.
May 26—Match vs. Hungkow G. C.

Carneiro Hearings
To Take Many Weeks

Six or eight weeks will be necessary
to complete the evidence in the pre-
liminary hearings for J. R. Carneiro,
Leopoldo Lemos and Romualdo Car-
neiro, charged with share frauds.
Consul-General Jorge d'Olivera was
occupied yesterday in hearing testi-
mony in the case against Romualdo
Carneiro and this will be resumed
today.

The preliminary hearing in the case
of Carlos E. and Francisco E. Carneiro,
charged with assault on the Portugu-
uese Consul-General with intent to
kill, was resumed this morning
before Vice-Counsel A. M. de Silva. The
case will be finished in four or five
days and within a week the men will
be sent to Macao for trial.

OFFICERS ARE ELECTED
BY SHANGHAI HARRIERS

Cross-Country Season Will Start
Next Month Soon After
Spring Races

The cross-country season will
start shortly after the Spring races
and the Shanghai Harriers club,
organised yesterday, will announce a
schedule of runs in a few days. Mr.
E. C. Pearce was elected president
of the organisation at the meeting
held yesterday in the offices of Mr.
F. W. White, 28 Kiangs Road.

The other officers elected are as
follows: Vice-President, Mr. F. W.
White; Secretary, Mr. F. H. Watson;
Treasurer, Mr. S. A. Seth; Committee,
Messrs. M. Speelman, H. D.
Rodger, W. J. Gande, W. Nogt, A.
Loonis, H. Madler, C. D. Field, C. H.
Rutherford, J. A. Alves, Thomas
McKenna, G. C. Ross, D. Drake, I.
A. Donnelly, J. Watson and G.
Hooper. Mr. H. D. Rodger was
elected Captain and Mr. Thomas Mc-
Kenna Vice-Captain.

Every nationality was represented
and plenty of enthusiasm for a
successful season was apparent.

Mr. Speelman offered a trophy
cup and Mr. F. W. White offered a
shield. The latter prize will be given
to the runner winning the greatest
number of points during the season.

VOLUNTEER CORPS ORDERS

The following Corps orders were
issued yesterday from Headquarters
by Major T. E. Truman, Com-
mandant:

No. 34.—Corps Parade. The Corps
will parade on Saturday, April 20,
1918, for practice in protection and
communication on the march.

The Infantry will fall in on the
Recreation Ground opposite the Golf
Club at 3.15 p.m.

The Artillery will fall in at the
gunshed at 2.30 p.m. and will act
independently under the B. C.

The Light Horse will fall in at the
Race Club at 3 p.m.

The Engineers, Machine-Gunners
and Maritime Company will fall in
at Headquarters at 2.30 p.m.

Dress—Drill Order with Caps.

No. 25.—Inspection Parade.

The Inspection Parade will take
place on Saturday, April 27. Details
will be issued later.

No. 36.—Church Parade.

The Annual Church Parade will
take place on Sunday, April 28,
1918.

Fall in on the Ewo Foreshore at
10.30 a.m. in quarter column by the
right facing north.

Parties will be formed to attend
Holy Trinity Cathedral, St. Joseph's
Cathedral and Union Church.

Dress—Church Parade Order
with Helmets.

(See Part IV, Section VI, Corps
Regulations).

CHINESE IN JAPAN

Reuter's Pacific Service

Tokio, April 18.—The party of
Chinese journalists arrived yesterday
evening. Elaborate receptions have
been prepared in their honor.

Mr. Fan Yuan-Hen, the former
Minister of Education and Mr. Shia
Yi-ting, Chinese Minister to Brazil,
arrived this morning.

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Pathe's American Gazette

Happenings in U. S. A.

Annals of the War

Stirring Scenes on the French Front.

Irish Compulsion
To Be Enforced

(Continued from Page 1)

The Society for Constructive Endeavor will meet tomorrow at 12.30 o'clock at the Oriental Hotel, when a report will be made by the executive committee on the resolution to choose the American Red Cross Society as a channel for the expression of the appreciation of the Chinese people for American friendship.

The North China Insurance Co., Ltd., announces that an interim dividend for the year 1917 has been declared, at the rate of 15 percent upon paid up capital, and warrants payable at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation will be issued May 1.

The fifth annual general meeting of the Semambu Rubber Estates, Ltd., will be held at 12 Nanking Road on Tuesday, April 30, at 3.30 p.m.

Dr. Arthur H. Smith, author of "Chinese Characteristics" and "The Uplift of China," will address the American Song Service, Sunday afternoon, April 21, in the Palace Hotel at 5 o'clock. There will be special music. Mr. Julian Arnold, American Commercial Attache, will address the Song Service the following Sunday on "The Merchant and the Missionary."

Seven Chinese, armed with revolvers, forced their way into a singing-song house at 159 Chekiang Road early yesterday morning and six rifled the house while the other stood guard at the entrance. Money and jewelry valued at \$2,400 was stolen. No arrests have yet been made.

Jewelry valued at \$200 was stolen from a house situated in the alley of Chekiang Road, Louza district, Wednesday night. Three men, one armed with a revolver, robbed the house.

A Chinese clerk employed by the Ekman Foreign Agencies, Ltd., at Kiangs Road, was charged with the theft of \$1,500 from his employer yesterday in the Mixed Court. The case was remanded for the Swedish Assessor. Another Chinese charged with harboring the accused was remanded to be tried by the same Court.

Dr. Arthur H. Smith, "Old China Hand" and well known writer on China, arrived at Shanghai, Wednesday.

Tientsin papers have announced the engagement of Mr. Vivian Smith, the Deputy Postal Commissioner of Chihli, to Miss Rasmia Hansen of Shanghai.

Mr. J. E. Gibbons, formerly of the Kailan Mining Administration, has received his commission in the Royal Flying Corps after two years of practice. He is the son of Mr. James Gibbons of Peking.

The annual general meeting of the Lawn Bowls section of the Shanghai Junior Golf club will be held at the club pavilion this evening at six o'clock.

St. George Society Has
Annual Meeting Today

The annual meeting of the Shang-
hai branch of the Royal Society of St.
George will be held at the British
Supreme Court this afternoon at 5.30
o'clock. The general committee for
the year will be elected.

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Last British War Relief Party From Russia Arrives In Japan

Anglo-Russian Field Hospital Unit, Headed By Lady Muriel Paget, Spent Two Years Near Battlefronts

(Japan Advertiser)

Tokio, April 11.—Including the last British war relief workers to leave Russia, the Anglo-Russian Field Hospital Unit with Lady Muriel Paget at its head, a party of 45 British subjects, war workers, consular officials and civilians, arrived in Tokio and Yokohama Sunday and are waiting to obtain passage to their homes.

Lady Muriel Paget, is the representative of the London Committee of the Anglo-Russian Hospital Unit a Colonial organisation maintained by subscriptions from British colonies, the Canadian government having given £10,000 for the work. It is one of the organisations which answered the call of the Russian Red Cross in 1915, and after two years of active work from Archangel south, in Galicia and Romania, ended up at Odessa where the party waited two months hoping to establish a hospital for some faction which would fight the Germans. Lady Paget's work has not been in Serbia. In Japan she has been mistaken for Lady Paget, organizer of relief work in Serbia during the early days of the war, who is now in Copenhagen.

Praises Japanese Red Cross

In the Anglo-Russian Unit, which is at the Imperial Hotel in Tokio are Lady Paget, Dr. H. Q. F. Thompson, head of the field hospital; Messrs. Bleuse, Keeble, Pocock, Parsons, Wright, Mander, Red Cross orderlies, and Sisters McDonald, Davis and Cook, the directors of hospital wards or groups of nurses. Although members of the English Red Cross, the Anglo-Russian unit has not been affiliated as a Red Cross unit in its present mission, from which its members will be dismissed upon arrival in England.

Before telling of her experiences in Russia yesterday, Lady Paget, who had just returned from an inspection of Japanese Red Cross hospital, said that she wished to express her admiration for the splendid equipment and work of the organisation here. She said that to all appearances the work of the Japanese Red Cross compared favorably with that of other lands.

"We remained in Russia as long as our unit could render aid," said Lady Paget. "However, when peace was declared with Germany, when the fighting stopped and our supplies were cut off, there was nothing to do but leave." Lady Paget went to Russia as the representative of the Committee in 1915 to replace Lady Sybil Grey, daughter of Sir Edward Grey, who had been wounded in the face.

10,000 Wounded In 10 Days

The Anglo-Russian unit left England in October 1915 and traveling by way of Archangel reached Petrograd, where a base hospital was established. Getting closer to the action two field hospital units and the motor column were started south from Molodochna, one unit arriving before Kovel, near Lutsk, with the Russian Guards' army, the other being attached to the Eighth Army at the same place.

During the winter of 1916 the units went south into Galicia and spent the winter months in the Carpathians, near Kirilova. At the time of the final Russian offensive, the unit was told to take part, but the push ended too soon, and the unit went to Kamenets Podolsk, the capital of the government of Podolia, where it was the only Red Cross hospital in the city, and where under great difficulty its work of relief was carried out.

In ten days, 10,000 wounded from the push back from Galicia were cared for. The unit then went into Rumania, to Dorohol, where it remained during the continued armistice, while the cessation of fighting was gradually brought about by the Germans. The work to be done with the armies decreased and at the same time it became impossible to obtain men and supplies from England.

The party was joined by Doctor Fitz Williams and Miss McGregor who, unable to longer maintain their hospital which had done much work at Romen, turned it over to the American Red Cross unit which passed through Japan last year. This hospital of 600 beds was directed by two British physicians for a time before the arrival of the Americans.

The unit went to Odessa, arriving there at the end of December, with the idea of establishing a hospital for anybody who would fight the

Germans. The members endured the Bolshevik rule until late in February when they obtained, through the aid of the British Consul-General, a special coach which brought their own party and civilians north to Moscow and then across Siberia.

Believed British Coming

Because of a rumor which had become widely circulated in Ukraine that the British had taken Constantinople and were sending a fleet into the Black Sea, the Bolshevik authorities treated the foreigners with more favor during the last days in Odessa. A guard of four soldiers was furnished for the refugee train which was supposed to take the British to Petrograd.

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, April 18, 1918.
Money and Bullion

Tls. Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate

@ 107 = Tls. 93.46

@ 73 = Mex. \$128.03

Mex. Dollars Market rate: 72.7375

Copper Cash per tael 1807

Sovereigns:

Buying rate @ 4/5d. = Tls. 4.49

exch. @ 73 = Mex. \$6.14

Peking Bar —

Native Interest 0.05

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver 471d.

Bank Rate of Discount 5%

Market rate of discount:

3 m.s. %

4 m.s. %

6 m.s. %

Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d.s.

Ex. Paris on London Fr. 27.25

Ex. N. Y. on London T.T. \$4.761

Consols £ —

Exchange Opening Quotations

London T.T. 4/5d.

London Demand 4/5d.

India T.T. 297d.

Paris T.T. 608d.

Paris Demand 609d.

New York T.T. 106d.

New York Demand 106d.

Hongkong T.T. 70d.

Japan T.T. 48d.

Batavia T.T. 227d.

Bank's Buying Rates

London 4 m.s. Cds. 4/7d.

London 4 m.s. Ds. 4/7d.

London 6 m.s. Cds. 4/8d.

London 6 m.s. Ds. 63d.

New York 4 m.s. 63d.

New York 4 m.s. Ds. 111

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR APRIL

Hk. Tls. 412 @ 4/4d.

1 1/2 693 Francs 6.61

1 1/2 1034 Gold \$1

1 1/2 50 Yen 2.28

1 1/2 15 Rupees 3.64

1 1/2 10 Roubles 1.50

1 1/2 1.50 Mex. \$1.50

Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

Shanghai, April 18, 1918.

BUSINESS DONE

— Tls. 50.00 cash

Mows @ Tls. 110.00 cash

— — — — —

DATED RUBBER ESTATES (1914), LIMITED

Incorporated in Hongkong

Notice is hereby given that the

fourth Annual Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at No. 27

Nanking Road, Shanghai, on Thurs-

day, the 25th day of April, 1918, at

4.30 p.m. for presentation of the

Report of the Directors and Accounts to the 31st December, 1917.

The Transfer Books of the Company

will be closed from Tuesday, 16th, to

Thursday, 25th April, 1918, both

days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,

CHINA REALTY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Secretaries & General Managers.

17500

— — — — —

China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

We issue Policies in Sterling

Take advantage of the Ex-

change.

Telephone to us, Central

2601, or write to the Head

Office,

10 Canton Road,

Shanghai.

— — — — —

"BICKERTON'S"

PRIVATE HOTEL

72, 74 and 76 Bubbling Well Road.

Seven minutes from Bund by trans-

strictly first-class cuisine under the

personal supervision of the proprie-

tor. Separate baths, hot and cold

water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

— — — — —

British-America Assurance Co.

Telephone No. 98

The undersigned, as agents for

the above company, are prepared

to grant policies against Fire on

Foreign and Native Risk at Current

Rate.

— — — — —

FRAZAR & CO.

Hongkong Market

In their report for week ending April 12, Messrs. Moxon and Taylor write as follows:

Since the date of our last circular the market has more or less been engaged in marking time, a very small business having been transacted, with the exception of Shanghai stocks, which have shown activity.

The influence of March Settlement is still being felt in the market, which accounts more or less for the stagnant state of affairs.

Banks.—Hongkong Banks have come to business at \$590 to a small extent.

Marine Insurances.—Cantons at \$220, North Chinas at Tls. 120, Yangtze at \$217½, and Unions at \$800 are all unchanged from last week, with a small business done in Unions at the quoted rate.

Fire Insurances.—China Fires at \$132 and Hongkong Fires at \$303 could be placed.

Shipping.—Doughlasses are wanted at \$74. This Company advertises an interim dividend of 4¢ per share, payable on 18th inst. Steamboats have further advanced and have been dealt in as high as \$22 for cash.

Preferred Indos are still wanted at \$22½ and Deferred Indos are offering at \$150 with rumors of business being done at considerably lower rates. Star Ferries continue to offer at \$28 and Shells could be placed at \$120.

Refined China Sugars have changed hands at \$80 and \$81.

Oils and Mining.—Kallans at 40s, Trincons at 32s, and Langkats at Tls. 16½ are all quiet at quotations whilst Raubs are on offer at \$2.35 and Urals have sellers at 18s and buyers at 15s.

Docks.—Wharves and Godowns.—Kowloon Wharves after business at \$85 are now quoted sellers at \$84. Hongkong Docks have been dealt in as high as \$122 and an issue at \$120, the closing rate being \$118. Shanghai Docks have further advanced to a buying rate of Tls. 106½ for cash.

Lands and Hotels.—Hotels and Buildings.—Centrals at \$90, Hongkong Hotels at \$87, and Hongkong Lands at \$85 are all wanted at quotations. Kowloon Lands at \$27½ and West Points at \$78 are quiet with nothing doing.

Humphreys continue to have small buyers at \$59.

Electric Companies.—Hongkong Electric are wanted at \$49 and Hongkong Trams have come to business at \$6.10. China Lights have also been dealt in at \$4.15.

Miscellaneous.—China Borneos could be placed at \$9. Dairy Farms are offering at \$29 and Ropes at \$20½. Waterboats have come to business at \$11 and Cementers at \$6.90. Waterworks have been dealt in as high as \$10. Icecs could be placed at \$215. Wm. Powells have advanced to a buying rate of \$8 with shares offering.

Exchange.—The Demand rate on London is 3s 14d. and the T.T. selling rate on Shanghai is 6s.

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Shanghai Tramways

The following is the Traffic Return of the Shanghai Tramways (Foreign Settlement) for the week ended April 17, 1918, with figures for the corresponding week last year:

1918. 1917.

Gross Receipts..... \$33,750.03 \$29,430.81

Loss by currency

depreciation 7,661.84 6,258.96

Effective Receipts..... \$26,088.19 \$23,171.85

Percentage of loss by currency de-

preciation 23.96 22.54

Car Miles run 78,754 77,578

Passengers carried 1,533,499 1,328,572

— — — — —

Taiping Rubber Estates

At their fifth annual general meet-

ing to be held on April 29, the directors

of the Taiping Rubber Estates Ltd.

will submit the following report to

shareholders:

Profit and Loss Account.—The

Balance to credit of Profit and Loss

Account, including an amount of Tls.

2,834.74. Carried forward from 1916

account is Tls. 29,408.93

which your Directors recommend

should be dealt with as follows:

Tls. 29,408.93

Cultivation of Rubber.—The pro-

perty of the Company is fully planted

up.

Output of Rubber.—The output of

Rubber for the year under review was

155,040 lbs.

Cost of Production.—The "All in

Cost" is shown to be 1s. 6d. per lb.

Manager's Report.—Extracts from

the Manager's Report as attached

hereto give a very full and detailed

account of the various matters con-

nected with the Estate, and will no

doubt be of interest to shareholders.

Directors.—In accordance with the

Articles of Association Mr. J. Frost

retires from the Board but being

eligible offers himself for re-election.

Auditors.—The Accounts have been

audited by Messrs. G. H. and N. Thom-

son, Chartered Accountants who offer

themselves for re-election.

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Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1858.
Capital \$1,300,000 Reserve Fund 2,000,000 Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,300,000

Head Office: 11 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.
Court of Directors: Mr. Hastings Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Mr. Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.L.E.
Mr. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Mr. Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Nevile Gosschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers: The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank Limited.

The London County and Westminster Bank, Limited.

The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches: American House, Puket.
Bangkok, Bangkok.
Batavia, Jakarta.
Klang, Singapore.
Calcutta, Calcutta.
Canton, Canton.
Kuala-Lumpur, Shanghai.
Cebu, Cebu.
Colombo, Colombo.
Delhi, Manila (F. M. S.).
Foochow, Foochow (Lower Burma).
Hankow, Hankow.
Hongkong, Hongkong.

Hongkong Branch, 18 The Bund.
Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods as rates to be ascertained on application.

A. L. D. STEWART.
Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital Frs. 48,000,000.00 Reserves Frs. 48,000,000.00

Successors of Agencies: Bangkok, Hanoi, Saigon.
Kutambang, Hongkong, Shanghai.
Canton, Mengkuang, Singapore.
Delhi, Noumea, Tientsin.
Bombay, Peking, Tourane.
Hankow, Phnom-Penh.

Bankers: In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais, Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas, Credit Industriel et Commercial, Societe Generale.

In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

While Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN.
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiere de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme

Paid-up Capital Frs. 50,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President: JEAN JADOT
Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers: London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.

Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.

Lyon and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.

New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETRE.
Manager of China.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital \$125,000,000

Reserve Funds:—

Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. £15,000,000

Silver 18,000,000

Special Reserve Fund \$1,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:

Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Chairman

G. T. M. Edkins Esq. Deputy Chairman.

F. C. Butcher, Esq.

S. H. Dedwell, Esq.

C. S. Gubay, Esq.

Hon. Mr. D. Landale.

E. V. D. Parr, Esq.

W. L. Patten, Esq.

Chief Manager.

Hongkong—N. J. STARR.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy, Ipoh, Peking.

Bangkok, Johore, Penang.

Batavia, Kobe, Rangoon.

Bombay, Kuala Lumpur, Saigon.

Calcutta, London, S. Francisco.

Canton, Lyons, Shanghai.

Colombo, Malacca, Singapore.

Foochow, Manila, Sourabaya.

Hankow, Nagasaki, Tientsin.

Harbin, New York, Tsin-tao.

Hoiio, Yokohama.

London Bankers: London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 18, The Bund.

Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN.
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Head Office: MOSCOW.

Capital Frs. 45,000,000.00

One-third of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1918.

President Andre Berthelot.

General Manager, A. J. Pernette.

HEAD OFFICE: 74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Saigon and Hongkong.

BANKERS:

In France: Societe Generale pour le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local currency and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local currency.

G. LION.
Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Bankers:

London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France, Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

For Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay, Harbin, Peking.

Changchun, Hongkong, Shanghai.

Foochow, Newchwang, Tientsin.

Dairen, Nicolayevsk, Vladivostock.

Hallan, Otaru, Yokohama.

Hankow.

31 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

E. JEZIRSKI.

G. CARRERE.

Managers for China.

Japan and India.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa, China and the other commercial places in Europe, India and America.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-Up Capital \$ 300,000.00

Reserve \$ 15,000.00

Investment reserve fund H. \$ 40,000

Head Office: No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office: No. 2 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. C. WOOD, Manager.

General Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorized Capital \$60,000,000.00

Undivided Profits U.S. \$1,345,000.00

U.S. \$7,345,000.00

Head Office: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:

Peking, Taiyuan, Shanghai.

Tsin-tao, Wuhu, Ichang.

Antung, Ankang, Changsha.

Dalnay, Hangchow, Nanchang.

Mouliden, Ningpo, Kiukiang.

Newchwang, Nanking, Foochow.

Harbin, Chinkiang, Amoy.

Kirin, Hauchow, Canton.

Tsinan, Soochow, Hongkong.

Choo-fu, Wusieh, Swatow.

Tsingtau, Yangchow, Changking.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum, or Dollar Current Accounts at 1 per cent per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN CHANG, Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Capital & Surplus U.S. \$6,500,000.00

Undivided Profits U.S. \$1,345,000.00

U.S. \$7,345,000.00

Head Office: 55 Wall Street, New York.

National City Bank Building.

London Office: 38 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Branches & Agencies:

Batavia, Kobe, San Francisco.

SHIPPING N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE
For London or Liverpool via ports.
(For Liverpool.)

Tons
SHIIZUOKA MARU 12,500
KAGA MARU 12,500

AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.

KATORI MARU 19,000 Capt. I. Noma, April 29
SUWA MARU 21,000 Capt. T. Sekine, May 19

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE. (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

KASUGA MARU 7,000 Capt. K. Itsuno, April 23
CHIKUGO MARU 5,000 Capt. M. Yui, April 26

TAMASHIRO MARU 7,000 Capt. Y. Nakajima, May 3

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE

OMI MARU 7,000 Capt. M. Machida, April 29
CHIKUZEN MARU 5,000 Capt. N. Nojiri, April 24

YAWATA MARU 7,000 Capt. K. Yagiu, April 27

KUMANO MARU 9,500 Capt. S. Saito, May 1

FOR JAPAN

KAGA MARU 12,500 Capt. N. Segawa, April 1

KOBE TO SEATTLE

ATSU MARU 16,000 Capt. K. Inadzu, May 3

FOR HONGKONG

KATORI MARU 19,000 June 25
KASHIMA MARU 19,000 June 28

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

SUWA MARU 21,000 April 23
FUSHIMI MARU 21,000 May 26

AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

NIKKO MARU 19,000 April 17
AKI MARU 12,500 May 22
TANGO MARU 14,000 June 19

CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

SOMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to

T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusei Kaisha.

Wall Address: Yusei, Shanghai.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

(Published by order of the Administration)

000 — Midnight, 1330 — 130 p.m.

July 1st, 1917, and until further notice

Mail	Mail	L. S.	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line		L. S.	Mail	L. S.	Miles
				dep.	Peking arr.	dep.	Tientsin-Central arr.	dep.	Tientsin-East arr.
101	83	300	0			2230	1950	1020	
2035	835	300	0			1958	1700	720	
2345	1112	645				1958	1635	710	
2350	1117	640	84			1958	1645	700	
009	1135	620				2340	1040		
1910	520	23	524						
Local	Mail	Local							
5.	3.	5.							
715	1130	—	0						
725	11.0	—	2.71						
745	12.00	—							
1135	1500	—	78						
1437	1746	—	148						
1801	2021	—							
7.	—	—	220						
800	2031	—							
1035	2231	—	266						
1300	038	—	318						
1315	018	—							
1555	310	—	377						
1815	450	—							
9.	—	420							
630	457	—							
1155	638	—	523						
1205	810	—							
1657	1132	—	600						
1848	1300	—	631						
Express	Express								
16.	10.								
B. S.	B. S.								
1420	—	0							
2250	1420	—							
700	2130	—	193						
Yen-cheng-Tsining-chow Branch Line									
800 1300	2120	Yen-chow	500 1100	1200 2000	1800 1400	810 1410	2100		
1000 1400	2220	Yen-chow	520 1120	1200 1800	1800 1400	720 1300	1900		

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

300 — train runs on Thursday only. 230 — train runs on Fridays only.

300 — on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B — train has buffer car with regular meal service

3 — train has deep, accom. 1st & 2nd class. 8 — train has only 1st class sleep. accom.

Application for sleeping accommodation at \$5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuehchow or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, July 1917.

Large Display Advertisements intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before 5 p.m. on Friday.

SOCIALISTS DECLARE FOR WILSON AND WAR

Great Meeting Of Radicals Demands Hillquit's Party Get Behind President

HELP FOR RUSSIA URGED

Pacifism In Face Of German Brutality Denounced As Opposed To Freedom

such necessities as shoes and clothing that we may prove to the Russian people that in this moment when they are so helpless, despite our great disappointment in what has happened there, that we are the first government to recognise them, are the first to send real aid in the time of dire need."

The resolutions adopted followed substantially the recommendations in Mr. Edin's speech, and read in part:

"We believe that by this time all the Socialists are agreed that for Russia to make a separate peace with Germany is an evil for the cause of Socialism itself, no less than for Russia as a country. Our Russian comrades must be urged to hold out to the very end for a general peace which is based on international justice, as formulated by our great and honored President, Woodrow Wilson."

Dr. N. Syrkis, a leader of the American Socialist Zionit movement, voiced much the same sentiments as the previous speaker, talking in Yiddish.

John Spargo said that as an international and Socialist he was proud to call himself an American citizen and to acknowledge the splendid moral and spiritual leadership of "that great internationalist," President Wilson.

He said that Socialists' doctrines of liberty were interwoven in the warp and woof of American democracy and that America was fighting for the liberty of all peoples, even the Teutons. "For that reason," he went on, "I would not betray the great comrades of the past and the comrades of today in every land and the children of the future. I must be prepared to play my part in the great struggle for the democracy of the world."

Turning to the question of what could be done to help Russia, he said:

"The only way now is to increase the might and the intensity of our own mobilisation, and I am ready to play my part in whatever the council of nations may decide is the best means to defeat Germany."

Among those who have studied the progress of radical propaganda in this country since the war began, the feeling was strong last night that if the declaration of so many well-known radicals should find sympathy among Socialists and other liberals, something like a revolution might arise within the Socialist Party, and the progress of a dozen insidious kinds of pacifism be easily combated. They pointed out that the Socialist Party, dominated as it is by advocates of "immediate peace negotiations" such as Morris Hillquit, was face to face with the necessity of defending itself from the assertion of men of its own kind that Germany's acts in Russia had justified the Allied cause and demanded that all liberals take up arms.

William Edin, President of the Jewish Socialist League of America, who presided, made the principal speech in English. "The time has come," he said, "for the Socialists of all factions to let bygones be bygones and to rise to this great occasion by stretching out a helping hand to their sorely stricken comrades in Russia. I have no words to express the horror felt by Socialists and by all decent men everywhere, at the brutalities being committed in Russia at this very moment, by the German hordes driven by the despots of Prussian Junkerdom. Poor, helpless, stricken, bleeding, defenseless Russia!"

"It is easy enough to point out that if our comrades had taken a different course nearly a year ago, things might now be different, but this is no time for 'I told you so's'; it is a time to respond to that awful cry for help that comes from Russia. I tell you this is the time for us to help her revolution, and by helping her, to help ourselves in our dearest aspirations. It is not to quell as ridiculous even now to offer tangible help as it may sound. If all the Socialists of America will only unite and with them all radicals and all democratic-thinking people of this great country, it is certain that much can still be done."

"I am sorry to say that the events of the past year have not placed all Socialists in the best possible light before the judgment of the world. And I warn you that if we allow the German hordes to continue to trample upon prostrate Russia, we ourselves right here in America, will some day find ourselves face to face with the most autocratic, plutocratic and military machine known to history. The cause of Russia is our cause, [there were loud cheers at that] and that means the cause of the allied countries."

"I am ashamed that so many of us have failed to perceive the grandeur of the position taken by our most illustrious President Woodrow Wilson, and it has remained for our French and English comrades to point the way to the White House."

"Today we must sink our petty differences and face a conflict that threatens the people of all the world, not only those in Russia and in England and Italy and France and America, but the people of Germany and Austria as well. While the world may have lost hope that the German people would rise to the occasion, I wish, without holding a brief for the German Socialists, to point out that no one knows to what pressure they are subjected by the very forces which tonight are crushing freedom in Russia. And that is why I solemnly declare to you that our duty now is to fight for the salvation of the souls of our German comrades."

"First of all, it is our duty to ourselves, to our country and to the Socialist movement to call upon the official leaders of the Socialist party to together and to take that attitude toward the war which they should have taken a year ago. Furthermore, it is our duty to urge to the Socialists of all factions to get together and to call the revolutionary leaders of Russia that in this terrible hour of trial they too should unite all their factions and pledge themselves to stand shoulder to shoulder with America until the war is won."

"We should issue a call to all Socialists and other radical organisations of New York which have members who formerly were Russian citizens to send two delegates each to a conference to devise practical means of urging the President and the people of the United States to use their influence for the purpose of causing the sending to Rus-

sia such necessities as shoes and clothing that we may prove to the Russian people that in this moment when they are so helpless, despite our great disappointment in what has happened there, that we are the first government to recognise them, are the first to send real aid in the time of dire need."

It is reported that General Tsao Kun, representing all the military officers at the Huping and Hunan front, is about to hand in a memorandum for the suspension of hostilities on account of the foreign situation.

The new Japanese currency reform loan for \$20,000,000 offered under the condition that Baron Sakatani will be employed by the Peking Government as its adviser on currency reform was passed by the Cabinet meeting Tuesday. It is reported, Baron Sakatani is expected to take a trip to Hankow and Shanghai to investigate the currency system in those ports.

Representatives of 19 provinces

Business and Official Notices

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

The Semambo Rubber Estates Ltd.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Fifth Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at 13 Nanking Road, Shanghai, on Tuesday, the 30th day of April, 1918, at 3.30 p.m.

The Transfer Books and Share Register of the Company will be closed from the 23rd April, to 30th April, 1918, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
R. N. TRUMAN & CO.,
General Managers.
Shanghai, 19th April, 1918.

17603

A. D. C.

179th PRODUCTION

"Hello, Shanghai!"

A Musical Revue

Book and Lyrics by

E. P. GRAHAM-BARROW

Music by

M. D. SILAS

IN AID OF

Allied War Funds

Tuesday, 23rd April 1918

Thursday, 25th

Saturday, 27th

Booking now open at
MESSRS. MOUTRIE & CO., LTD.Seats not taken up within 24 hours
will be resold.

By Order

WM. ARMSTRONG,
Business Manager.

17483

FAT PEOPLE

Reduce! Benefit your health!
We also cure Rheumatism and
nervousness.Turkish Bath and Massage
Establishment.PROF. I. K. SETO,
25 North Szechuen Road,
Phone N. 2765.

Conseil d'Administration Municipale de la Concession Française de Shanghai

AVIS AU PUBLIC

Le Public est informé qu'à partir
du 15 Avril, les dénominations des
Postes de Police la Concession
Française sont établies comme suit:

Le Poste situé quartier de l'Est
continuera à s'appeler Poste de l'Est;

Le Poste Central actuel, situé
Avenue Edouard VII, s'appellera
Poste Nord;

Le Poste, situé Avenue Joffre,
s'appellera Poste Joffre;

Le Poste, situé Route Pottier,
continuera à s'appeler Poste Pottier;

Le nouveau Poste, situé Rue
Stanislas Chevalier, deviendra Poste
Central.

A ce dernier Poste seront trans-
férés à la même date tous les
Services (Bureaux du Chef de la
Garde, Chef-Adjoint, Chef de la
Sûreté, licences automobiles, etc.,
etc.) installés jusqu'ici dans les
locaux de l'Avenue Edouard VII.

Par ordre,
Le Secrétaire du Conseil,
Signé: G. LAFERRIERE.

Municipal Council of the French Concession, Shanghai

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

The Public is informed that
beginning with April 15 the names
of the police stations in the French
Concession will be designated as
follows:

The station situated in the
Eastern district will continue to be
called the East Station.

The present Central station,
situated on Avenue Edward VII,
will be called the North Station.

The station situated on Rue
Joffre, will be called Joffre Station.

The station situated on Rue
Pottier, will continue to be called
Pottier Station.

The new station, situated on Rue
Stanislas Chevalier, becomes Central
Station.

To the last-named station will be
transferred on the same date all the
Services (the bureaus of the Chief
of Police, the Chief Deputy, Chief
of the Surety Office, licenses, auto-
mobiles, etc.) hitherto located in
the premises on Avenue Edward
VII.

By Order,
Secretary of the Council,
Signed: G. LAFERRIERE.

17595

The Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plantation, Limited.

(Incorporated in Hongkong)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that
the Eighth Annual General Meeting
of Shareholders will be held at 13
Nanking Road, Shanghai, on Tuesday,
the 23rd day of April, 1918, at 4 p.m.

The Transfer Books and Share
Register of the Company will be
closed from 16th April, to 23rd April,
1918, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
R. N. TRUMAN & CO.,
Secretaries & Managers.
Shanghai, 12th April, 1918.

17519

The Batu Anam (Johore) Rubber Estates, Limited

(Incorporated in Hongkong)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that
the Fifth Annual General
Meeting of Shareholders will be
held at 13 Nanking Road, Shanghai,
on Monday, the 29th day of April,
1918, at 4.00 p.m.

The Transfer Books and Share
Register of the Company will be
closed from the 22nd April, to 29th
April, 1918, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
R. N. TRUMAN & CO.,
General Managers.
Shanghai, 17th April, 1918.

17578

By Order,

Secretary of the Council,

Signed: G. LAFERRIERE.

17595

BILL SMITH

says:

"Elephant Head"

THREE STAR

BRANDY

IS

A COGNAC

OF

DISTINCTION

—

ASK BILL!

—

Garner, Quelch & Co.

Sole Agents

17596

ZING LEE & SONS, (W. Z. Zee & Sons, Est. 1895), BROADWAY, SHANGHAI METALS AND HARDWARE

Contractors to Governments, Municipalities, Railways, Tramways, etc.

FOR SALE 2 CYL. 27 H.P. MARINE ENGINE

(with Kerosene Attachment)

Manufactured by the

ATLAS GAS ENGINE CO., INC.,

OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA, U. S. A.

Can be seen at the offices of

Knapp & Baxter, Inc.,

6 Kiu Kiang Road.

Phone C. 1860

Phone C. 1825

LOST

Notice is hereby given to the
public that the undersigned has lost
a Bill of Lading No. 1, issued by
the China Merchant Steam Navigation
Company, calling for 70
packages of crockery marked T. S.
Ex s.s. "Kiang Kwan" from Kiukiang
voyage 30. The said B/L is
now declared null and void.

THE SINCERE COMPANY

(Shanghai) LTD.

17588

The Shanghai Klebang Rubber Estate, Limited

NOTICE is hereby given that the
THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL
MEETING of Shareholders of this
Company will be held at the Head
Office, No. 71 Szechuen Road,
Shanghai, on Thursday, the 25th
April, 1918, at 4.30 p.m. for the
purpose of receiving the Directors'
Report and Statements of Account for
the year ended 31st December,
1917, and to transact other ordinary
business of the Company.

The Transfer Books of the
Company will be closed from the 22nd
April to the 25th April both days
inclusive.

By order of the

Board of Directors,

HUGO REISS & CO.,

Secretaries & General Managers.
Shanghai, 10th April, 1918.

17486

Important Notice

In response to numerous requests
from local and interior residents

HILL'S BAZAAR WILL
CONTINUE UNTIL THE
END OF THIS MONTH.

HILL'S BAZAAR

119 Szechuen Road.

Opportunity for Good Investment

Wanted to borrow Tls. 2,500 for
one year with interest at 12% per
annum. A fantan is offered as
security for the redemption of the
loan. This covers a piece of land
measuring 2m. 2f. 7l. 3h. situated
at Pootung, Gee Chang Jai, in the
24th Chu of the 16th pao, No. Yao (26)
216 under holder's name Hsu Chi-hsian,
together with more than 20 houses
thereon. The tipao will endorse
the mortgage deed. A surety
may also be furnished. Apply to
Box 81, THE CHINA PRESS.

Par ordre,
Le Secrétaire du Conseil,
Signé: G. LAFERRIERE.

17596

By Order,

Secretary of the Council,

Signed: G. LAFERRIERE.

17596

Naamlooze-Venootschap
Maatschappij Tot Mijn-Bosch-En
Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat

NOTICE is hereby given that the
Annual General Meeting will be
held in the Offices of the Company,
Tandjeng Poera, Lower Langkat,
Sumatra, at 10 a.m. on Saturday,
the 27th April, 1918.

By Order of the Directors,

GEORGE MCBAIN,

General Agents.

Shanghai, 23rd February, 1918.

17596

By Order,

Secretary of the Council,

Signed: G. LAFERRIERE.

17596

Tientsin, April 1st, 1918.

17427

Dept. of Venereal Diseases

and Wassermann Laboratory

P372 Nanking Road

(opp. Lloyd Road)

Hours: 10-12; 2-4 Daily

Dr. JAMES YUKING, Supt.

17596

ADVERTISER would like to hear
from anyone willing to accompany
gentleman as companion to Eng-
land. Full passage paid. Reply at
once to Box 94, THE CHINA
PRESS.

This Winter
Try HWA YENG'S—They beautify
your home, bring out expressions of
admiration from your guests, and the
cost is exceedingly cheap.
Prices according to quality
from \$7.50 upward.
HWA YENG CARPET FACTORY,
127 Peking Road.
You can't miss our factory: it's
right on the road.

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has
considerable experience in legal,
consulate, syndicate, journalistic,
commercial and official translator work,
undertakes translation in English
and Chinese of agreements, peti-
tions, letters, legal documents ad-
vertisements, and commercial docu-
ments, etc. Please apply to Chang
Nien-yun, c/o 1 Museum Road, or
P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite
West End Lane.

Amusement Advertising
will be found on
Page 10

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms front and back,
(with bathrooms and veranda), to let.

Good table.

Telephone North 452.

No. 3 Quinsan Gardens

Tel. N. 1946.

To let one large bedroom and
writing room combined, with closed
veranda and bathroom attached.

Facing South. All modern com-
morts. Suitable for two Bachelors,
or small family.

17607 A.23.

<div